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SEVENTH YEAR.

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

NO. 13.

ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY

Miners and Shippers of **COAL AND COKE.**

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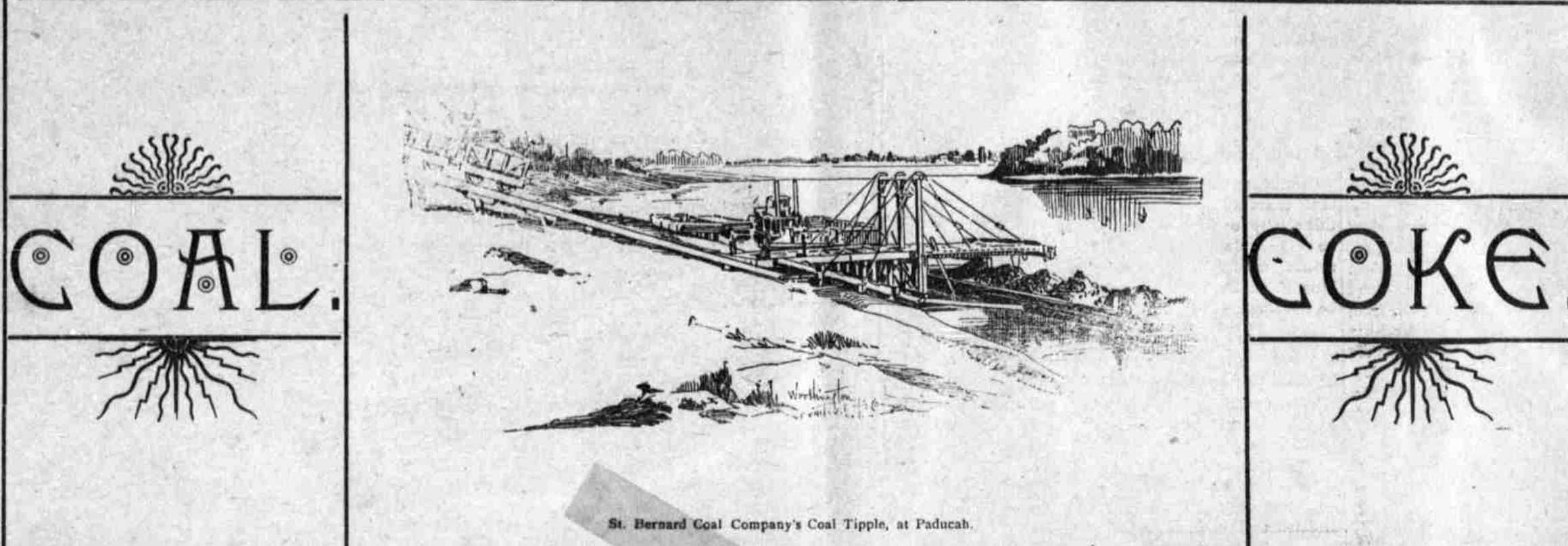
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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND SAVE MONEY

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

An agreement has been signed between the coal mining companies and the railroads and coal dealers in New England, regulating the freight charges and selling price of coal laid down in all the competitive points in New England.

The Anthracite coal trade has again fallen into a state of torpidity. The demand for coal is light and the dealers and consumers buying supplies only from "hand-to-mouth." The line trade continues to absorb most of the newly mined coal that is being forwarded from the breakers to the market.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The steps taken by Secretary Herbert to increase the coaling facilities of Key West by the appointment of a board to look after the subject are in accordance with the provisions made by Congress last year, when that body granted appropriations both for additional coal sheds and for a coaling pier.

The coal vein which was being worked at the Vulcan mine, Colorado, is in some respects the most remarkable in the State. It is 50 or 55 feet in thickness and lies at an angle of 45 degrees, following the incline of many of the rocks in this vicinity. The mine is sunk at the base of the mountain, the slope descending at an angle of about 27 degrees, in this way cross-cutting the veins.

The plant of the Edinburg CM. Co., at Edinburg, Christian County, Ill., has been sold by Master in Chancery Hogan, under a decree of foreclosure under claims for \$25,000, in favor of Henry Davis, Jr., and \$58,000 in favor of W. T. and E. Vandever, of Taylorville. The plant includes a coal mine, brick and tile works and electric light works. It was purchased by Reuben Wilkinson, of Taylorville.

Coke trade prospects are hard to gauge correctly. There is nothing new whatever in the condition of the market. Everything depends on the condition of pig iron. Hopeful indications exist, in fact very encouraging ones, but a review of them would only be a repetition. April 1st, the end of the first quarter, is looked forward to as the time when something may drop. It is not likely to be in coke prices, though. Six weeks ago there were rumors floating around that a reduction of 25 or 30 cents in coke would not come in the nature of a surprise with the opening of the second month of spring.—Connellsville Courier.

SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE

is SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your liver. A sluggish liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD Take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You will find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

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Native woods, 114 in form of picture frames, which collection was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Photographs and Photographic Transparencies—numerous and beautiful.

Price collection of greens exhibited at Columbian Exposition.

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Will receive prompt attention at this office. Estimates furnished upon application.

HAWAII, "THE PEARL OF THE PACIFIC."

Eleventh of a Series of Letters by John R. Musick.

Author of the "Columbian Historical Novels," "Brother Against Brother," etc., etc.

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The Overthrow of Monarchy.—The Provisional Government.

The feeling is still too bitter between the Republicans and P. G.'s as they are contemptuously called by their enemies, and the Royalists for the exact truth as to the overthrow of the monarchy to be obtained. The political feeling here is about the same heat it was in the United States in 1866. The Royalists still call the government "Provisional," and refuse to recognize it.

To understand the cause of the overthrow of monarchy one must have some knowledge of the history of Hawaii. In the latter part of the 18th century a powerful chief of Hawaii, known as Kamehameha, captured two American sailors named Davis and Young. The latter was a boatswain on the Boston frigate Eleanor, the former on a little sloop, the Fair American. The latter vessel was seized, its captain and crew, with the exception of Davis, killed, and its cannon taken on shore. Young and Davis, being expert gunners, were spared to manage the artillery for Kamehameha, who at once began the conquest of the whole group of islands. The two Americans were his generals, they married the daughters of chiefs or princes, and were given high offices.

After several years of war all the Sandwich Islands were conquered, and Kamehameha declared king over all. He was succeeded by four direct descendants known as Kamehameha II, III, IV, V. The natives having abolished idolatry, in the year 1820, the missionaries sent by the American Board of Missions came to convert them. They were kindly received by the natives, but by this time the islands had become a rendezvous for whaling vessels, whose officers and crews were lawless men, and they objected to the missionaries. The missionaries, however, had

manner, began the conversion of the heathen. They were often threatened by the lawless sailors, who regarded their upright lives as a standing rebuke to their own immorality. But, in spite of all threats and danger, the missionaries held their ground. They had the respect and confidence of the kings, who remained their warm friends, and the cause of Christianity advanced until all of the islands were brought under its sway. Missionaries who came to the islands young men, raised families of children, grew old and died. Children born on the islands grew up, died, and left children, natural born Hawaiians, the same as any American citizen to-day is an American.

The business interests of the islands soon began to attract the attention of the world. Americans came to engage in agriculture or mercantile pursuits. These dots on the face of the globe assumed great importance, and the English, always jealous of any advance of Americans in the acquisition of territory, began to turn their attention toward the islands.

As the American Congregationalists and Presbyterians had succeeded so well, the Church of England, from purely political motives it is claimed, began a religious conquest of the islands. From this time on there was a struggle between Americans and English to control the ruling monarchs.

Kamehameha III. gave the people the first liberal constitution. All the Kamehamehas seem to have been friendly to the Americans, as they were probably under the influence of Young and Davis and their descendants.

The anti-missionary party in time became the anti-American party. History shows how England has sought in the past to get control of the islands, and how she objected to the annexation of them to the United States during the Forties, as the trade at that time with the United States was increasing in proportions that alarmed her.

The direct line of Kamehamehas ended with Kamehameha X. After one or two short reigns, David Kalakaua was elected king. This a dissolute man, with many weaknesses, he seems to have had an idea of justice and right. But he tried to please all parties, and, of course, failed.

By this time sugar and rice plantations had become a source of great wealth in the islands, and Americans with pluck and energy were peopling the country and getting

The lands had previously been divided among the common people in a way that was equitable to all, the assertions made on the floors of the American Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. Under the old kings all land was invested in their name, as lands originally were in Great Britain. These kings distributed them somewhat according to the feudal system, to chiefs, reserving great tracts of what are still called crown lands. At the suggestion of the missionaries large quantities of lands were set apart for the common people, and these lands, too small in acreage, composed nearly all the very best soil on the islands. They were the taro patches and rice fields, some of which are to-day worth five hundred dollars per acre, while there are vast tracts of lava-strewn mountain land not worth one dollar for five hundred acres.

Among the many original emigrants to the islands were shrewd business men, who procured long leases on sugar lands and bought large tracts from the king. British influence was brought to bear upon King Kalakaua. He was told to be a real king and have a great army and navy. Public improvements were neglected, roads became almost impassable, while the king secured a large loan from England, and squandered vast sums of the revenue in loans and on Hula dancing girls.

Kalakaua was not a bad man. He was a weak, vain man, and easily influenced by bad surroundings. He was constantly in need of money, tho his annuity was greater than the salary of the President of the United States. He found himself hampered by the constitution which limited his power, and declared his intention of giving the people another constitution which was in reality a return to absolute monarchy.

Great excitement prevailed, and a revolution was threatened by the people whose liberties were endangered, until, bowing to the popular will, Kalakaua permitted the constitution to stand.

It is said that at this time the king's sister, Princess Liliuokalani, was in England, a guest of Queen Victoria, studying royal life. She was very indignant at her brother yielding to the American Hawaiians and on her return to Honolulu a revolution was precipitated by some of her friends to depose the king and place her on the throne. The American settlers on the islands went to the rescue of the king, and the rebellion was not

King Kalakaua died January 20, 1891, and was succeeded by his sister, Liliuokalani, as queen. The queen was thoroughly English in education and sympathy. From the first she displayed intense hatred for the American missionaries. Left alone she might have made an excellent monarch, for those who know her say she possesses many good qualities; even her political enemies deny the slanders against her personal character. But the queen was ill-advised. Her race prejudices were roused by interested persons. The American missionary was held up in the light of a moral pirate, who had left his conscience at Cape Horn, and come to rob and plunder the natives as the Spaniards had done in America, and all under the guise of religion.

In various ways she kept her subjects alarmed by threats to deprive them of their constitutional liberties. Tho her salary and income from crown lands exceeded the salary of the president of the United States by nearly twenty thousand dollars, she was not satisfied. She was advised to be a queen in splendor as well as name. A crowd of evil designing friends were constantly about her advising her to do what would be her ruin. There were nearly two thousand Americans and over one thousand Germans, as well as many English, at this time living on the islands, who did not believe in the divine rights of kings. Many of these had, by thrift and honest toil, accumulated property amounting to millions. With them it was a business proposition. Should they, in order to maintain a tradition born in the dark days of barbarism, and cradled in ignorance of superstition, yield up the hard earnings of their lifetime?

Among the other schemes to replenish the depleted treasury of the queen was what is known as the lottery. The originator of this was Mr. Thomas E. Evans, whose wife was a maid of honor to the queen, and who had held some offices under the kings.

After the Louisiana Lottery had been driven out of the United States, its backers and supporters began to look about for some place convenient to America where the gigantic swindle might be resuscitated. The Hawaiian Islands were regarded as the most convenient place. Mr. Evans went to Chicago, where he met the capitalists willing to engage in the enterprise. An arrangement was made whereby the Chicago capitalists, providing the franchise, should have a share in the profits.

ment the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per annum for the term of twenty-five years. At the time the lottery bill was being agitated in the legislature, another bill, fully as odious to all decency and morals, known as the "Opium Bill," was brought up.

The queen's cabinet was composed of men who inspired confidence in the minds of the people, but they did not prove sufficient to check their headstrong ruler. The legislature, like the Long Parliament in Cromwell's time, was in session until the more respectable members were compelled to leave for their homes to attend to their business. They had scarcely left before the opium and lottery men, taking advantage of their absence, hurriedly passed the bills known as the "Opium" and "Lottery" bills.

The decent and respectable people of Hawaii saw the danger that menaced them. The missionaries realized that the race just rescued from heathendom was about to be exposed to all the vices of civilization, and a land today filled with churches and school-houses, about to become the Monte Carlo of the Western Hemisphere. Another class of Americans looked on with alarm at the condition of affairs—those who had business interests at stake which were in jeopardy. A party of Christian ladies waited on the queen and petitioned her not to sign the odious bills. It is said she wept with them; they prayed with her and left, assured she would veto the bills, but she signed them almost as soon as they were gone.

The alarm spread and increased. Meetings were held, and some discussed taking measures to avert moral ruin. The queen prorogued the legislature, dismissed her cabinet, and appointed in its place a set of ministers obnoxious to most of the respectable people of the islands. The excitement was now at its height. This high-handed trampling on the liberties of people, many of whom were born on the islands, was resented. A Committee of Safety was formed, and citizens began to arm themselves.

The queen announced that she was going to give her people a new constitution. The new constitution was written and signed, but she failed to get the signature of all her cabinet. The document never came to light, but it is known that it provided for the disfranchisement of all white men not married to native women. At that time the queen was in a very weak position, and the action of Minister Stevens and Captain Wilke

Arms were concealed in a hardware store, and, on the morning of Jan. 17, 1893, Mr. John Good, now Captain Good, Mr. Benner, and two others, started with them to the armory of the Committee of Safety. On Fort Street they were attacked by the police. Captain Good fired and wounded one man, and Mr. Benner knocked another down with the butt of his whip, and thus they escaped.

In the meanwhile Mr. John L. Stevens, United States minister to Hawaii, who was away up to this time, returned to Honolulu after the Committee of Safety had been formed. He issued the following request to Captain G. C. Wilke, of the United States Cruiser Boston:

"Sir—In view of the existing critical circumstances in Honolulu, indicating an inadequate force, I request you to land marines and sailors from the ship under your command for the protection of the United States Legation and United States Consulate, and to secure American life and property."

"JOHN L. STEVENS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States."

Captain Wilke had already anticipated the request of the minister, and issued the following order:

HONOLULU, Jan. 16, 1893.
"LIEUTENANT COMMANDER W. T. SWINBURNE, UNITED STATES NAVY, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF UNITED STATES CRUISER BOSTON.
"Sir—You will take command of the battalion, and land in Honolulu for the purpose of protecting our legation, consulate, and the lives and property of American citizens, and to assist in preserving order."

"Great prudence must be exercised by both officers and men, and no action taken that is not fully warranted by the condition of affairs and by the conduct of those who may be inimical to the treaty rights of American citizens."
"You will inform me at the earliest possible moment of any change in the situation."
Very respectfully,
"G. C. WILKE."

"Captain, United States Navy, Commanding United States Cruiser Boston."

The troops were landed, and during the day divided into small squads. A part were placed to guard the United States Legation, a small squad sent to the Consulate, and eight to the home of an American resident named Hopper. As the troops had no tents the minister secured quarters for them from the royalist.

There has probably been more wholesale lying, in print and out of print, about the action of Minister Stevens and Captain Wilke

after the landing of the troops, the queen's cabinet called on Minister Stevens to ask the aid of the United States marines in sustaining the queen against the Provisional Government then in course of formation. Minister Stevens answered:

"Gentlemen, these men were landed for one purpose only, a pacific purpose, and we cannot take part in any contest. I cannot use this force for sustaining the queen or anybody else."

This remark was made and this assurance given before the queen had been deposed, and her cabinet knew that the United States troops would not interfere in the affair in any way.

Thirty-two armed citizens of the Committee of Safety marched to the government building and took possession of it. The constitution had not been formally promulgated, and it is said, was never signed by all the cabinet. The ministers fled, the guard went to the police quarters, and the unfortunate queen was deserted by everyone save her marshals, Mr. Wilson, who through all her adversities has remained her truest friend. It is said that Mr. Wilson warned her against an attempt to promulgate the new constitution. "If you do, it will be your ruin," he declared, "but I shall stand or fall with you." If Mr. Wilson made this assertion, he kept his word. To his credit be it said he was the only friend of the queen who, in the hour of trial, displayed any pluck. But he had not a soldier or policeman to aid him, and thirty-two men seized the government.

Hon. S. B. Dole, chief justice of the supreme court, resigned his position when the trouble began, and was made a member of the Committee of Safety, and later, on the organization of the Provisional Government, became its president.

After the failure of the effort to secure annexation of the islands to the United States, and the defeat of the project to restore the queen, the Provisional Government became a permanent government. A constitution was framed and Hon. S. B. Dole selected as president for the term of six years. A wisest choice could not have been made. Mr. Dole is a brave, honorable, conservative gentleman. He is a statesman beyond corruption, and, while dignified, is utterly devoid of any of the ally pomposity which so often characterizes men who think themselves great. He is easily approached, open and honest, and capable of being at the